

# Fiftieth Annual Report

OF THE

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1979 TO JUNE 30, 1980

DOYLE CONNER, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

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## CONTENTS

Division of Administration .....	5
Division of Animal Industry .....	7
Division of Chemistry .....	9
Division of Consumer Services .....	11
Division of Dairy Industry .....	14
Division of Forestry .....	20
Division of Fruit and Vegetable Inspection .....	22
Division of Inspection .....	24
Division of Marketing .....	26
Division of Plant Industry .....	29
Division of Standards .....	31
Organizational Chart .....	16-17

Doyle C. Conner  
Commissioner

# Letter of Transmittal

**The Honorable Robert Graham  
Governor of Florida  
Tallahassee, Florida 32301**

**Dear Governor:**

**To fulfill statutory requirements, it is my pleasure to submit to you and members of the state legislature the 50th annual report of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.**

**This report lists and points out the services and programs provided by the department for the fiscal year from July 1, 1979, to June 30, 1980. The information contained in this report will reflect the increased importance of the changes in agriculture and consumer needs in our state.**

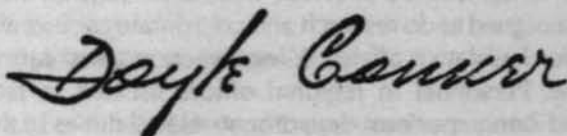
**Not only has Florida agriculture continued to grow, but the public has become increasingly aware of activities in the area of consumer services.**

**There have been significant advances in every division within our department. But to conserve paper and other costs, this report will highlight only a few of the major priorities during the year.**

**I wish to express my appreciation to all department employees for their dedication and spirit. By like token we are grateful for the assistance and cooperation which we received from every segment of related industries and from all levels of state government.**

**We offer this report for your consideration and information.**

**With warm personal regards, I am  
Sincerely,**

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Doyle Conner".

**Doyle Conner  
Commissioner**



**Doyle E. Conner** became Florida's seventh Commissioner of Agriculture in January, 1961. Prior to his election to this office, Conner served 10 years in the state legislature and was the youngest member ever to be elected Speaker of the House. Conner was born in Starke, Fla., on December 17, 1928, and was graduated from the University of Florida with a bachelor's degree in agriculture. He is a past president of the University of Florida Alumni Association, National Association of State Departments of Agriculture and Southern United States Trade Association. In early 1976 Conner was named one of 76 "Florida Patriots" by the Florida Bicentennial Commission.

**Harold H. Hoffman** became assistant commissioner of agriculture in April, 1965. He joined the department in 1940 as a chemist in the Division of Chemistry's feed laboratory, was named laboratory chief in 1948 and associate state chemist in 1959. Born on March 29, 1914, in Jefferson County, Nebraska, Hoffman attended elementary and secondary schools in Winter Haven, Florida. He was graduated from the University of Florida in 1938 with a bachelor's degree in chemistry.



### **Staff, Advisory Bodies and Support Groups**

The commissioner of agriculture receives additional support from several areas. There are staff assigned to do research and coordinate cabinet affairs while others do the same for legislative affairs. A legal section takes care of matters pertaining to the law. Personnel in regional offices located in Jacksonville, Miami, Pensacola and Tampa perform department-related duties in those cities. Additionally, more than a dozen advisory councils provide the commissioner with input in their areas of concern.



# DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

**John S. Shipp** was appointed director of the Division of Administration on November 1, 1975. Prior to this he had been employed by the state treasurer's office and the Department of Education as well as having served for six years in the Florida House during the late 1950s. Shipp holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Florida as well as a master's degree from Florida State University. He was born in Williamson, Georgia, on March 17, 1918, and served both in the army and navy during World War II. In addition to his service with the state, Shipp also has experience as a school teacher/administrator and as a publishing company executive.



## Bureau of General Services

The Bureau of General Services is responsible for departmental purchasing, maintenance, grounds, duplicating and printing, mail distribution, supplies, communication, and coordinating all records management with Board of Archives and Records Management. Work involves the development of procedures necessary to carry out these responsibilities.

## Bureau of Information, Education and Research Services

The Bureau of Information, Education and Research Services is responsible for providing the general public with information regarding those areas that come under department jurisdiction. In fulfilling that responsibility, the bureau processed 28,700 information inquiries during the fiscal year. In addition, 33,000 pieces of literature were distributed.

Utilizing the cooperation of the various media, the bureau prepared 250 news stories for distribution. Broadcast items produced numbered 335 and kept the statewide agricultural radio network supplied with accurate and timely agricultural information.

A total of 100 speeches and manuscripts were also prepared by bureau information specialists. A staff photographer completed 260 photography assignments.

The bureau is also responsible for editing the annual report and an employee newsletter.

## Bureau of Public Fairs and Expositions

The Bureau of Public Fairs and Expositions is responsible for issuing all fair permits and tax exemption certificates to fairs chartered under Chapter 616 Florida Statutes.

It is the duty of this bureau to inspect all midway companies operating at chartered fairs for operational safety, electrical safety and fire prevention requirements.

This bureau coordinates all departmental exhibits and displays at county, regional and state fairs, agricultural

expositions, agricultural mall promotions, state and national livestock events held in Florida.

The bureau also distributes the Commissioner of Agriculture Premiums and Awards Revolving Fund. These monies go to the 46 Florida fairs and to many scholarships and judging teams of 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers of America, Future Homemakers of America, and Florida's universities involved in agricultural programs.

## Bureau of Management Systems

The Bureau of Management Systems is responsible for providing technical systems assistance to all divisions of the department, as well as providing a centralized data processing service.

The operating objective of the management systems staff is the coordinating and development of management information and control systems to reduce operating time and lower costs, and to assist management operations.

The major areas of responsibility within the management systems staff are: administrative policies and procedures as related to data processing, systems design for all divisions, special management improvement studies and systems research, and overall coordination of the department's EDP services requirements.

## Bureau of Personnel Management and Employee Relations

The primary function of the Bureau of Personnel Management and Employee Relations is to assist the department in recruiting and maintaining the best possible employees to carry out its various programs in compliance with the State Personnel Rules and Regulations; the personnel related laws in Chapter 110, Florida Statutes; collective bargaining contracts; and the state and federal guidelines on equal employment opportunity and veterans' preference. In conjunction with this function, the bureau administers the state uniform pay plan; the benefits program which includes insurance, retirement

benefits, workers' compensation benefits and the leave program; and maintains the official personnel records. Training and orientation programs for all employees, counseling and assistance to supervisors with employee problems, review and revision of classification of positions to assure proper relationships with duties and pay are all continual operations of the bureau.

The bureau also serves as a liaison with the Department of Administration and the Florida Legislature on Personnel related matters. In this capacity during 1979-80, members of this office have served on various committees and/or in an advisory capacity concerning proposed legislation, rules and the statewide Human Resource Management Study which is expected to result in a revised classification, pay and evaluation system.

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**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND CONSUMER SERVICES  
1979-80 Revenue and Expenditures**

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	AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL
Revenue: (By Source)		
Charges for Current Services	\$23,039,420	29.5%
Licenses and Permits	290,350	.4
Use of Money and Property	6,836,444	8.8
Other Agencies	5,970,080	7.6
General Revenue	41,914,756	53.7
Total Revenue	<u>\$78,051,050</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Expenditures:		
Salaries and Benefits	\$46,039,152	61.1
Other Personal Services	1,295,051	1.7
Expenses	11,827,288	15.7
Operating Capital Outlay	2,109,560	2.8
Law Enforcement		
Salary Incentive	17,215	.0
Data Processing Services	688,984	.9
U.S.D.A. Grading Service	70,746	.1
Grants and Aids	889,976	1.2
Forestry Research	75,000	.1
Automated Testing Equipment	1,558,333	2.1
Soil and Water	420,101	.6
Indemnities	1,053,409	1.4
Citrus Blackfly	804,335	1.1
Debt Service	340,500	.5
Les Floralis International		
DeMontreal Exhibit	146,035	.2
Service Charge to General		
Revenue	264,557	.3
Certifications Forward	1,677,616	2.2
Fixed Capital Outlay—		
Florida State Fair	2,300,000	3.1
Fixed Capital Outlay—		
County Fair Exhibit Building	100,000	.1
Fixed Capital Outlay—		
Other	3,645,051	4.8
Total Expenditures	<u>\$75,322,909</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

The 1980 Legislature passed additional changes to Chapter 110, F.S., which affected the Department of Administration and, ultimately, additional authority for administration of personnel matters will be delegated to individual agencies which will give the bureau added responsibility but will allow for a greater degree of efficiency in development of programs and problem solving.

### **Bureau of Accounting and Budgeting**

The Bureau of Accounting and Budgeting is responsible for all accounting functions of the department's revenues and expenditures, which totaled \$78,051,050 and \$75,322,909 respectively in 1979-80. Other functions include property management, federal grant-in-aid activity, planning and budgeting.

The bureau continues to use the departmental accounting system which is a statewide double entry system, which was developed by the office of the Auditor General. It is a computer-based system whereby accounting and budgeting personnel enter all data into the records by use of on-line data entry computer terminals which are physically located within the bureau.

The bureau continues to work closely with appropriate committees to enhance the system for use in day-to-day management purposes.

During 1978-79 the bureau was deeply involved in this conversion to the new system. Many new procedures and requirements were required in this conversion. On-line terminals were placed in the division offices for convenience in making financial and management decisions. In the coming year this bureau will continue to work closely with appropriate committees in an attempt to improve this system for day-to-day management purposes.

### **Soil and Water Conservation Office**

The Soil and Water Conservation Office, located in Gainesville, is charged with providing administrative, promotional, program and legislative support to the 61 Soil and Water Conservation Districts in Florida. The Soil and Water Conservation Office also coordinates the activities of the Soil and Water Conservation Council, a nine-member body appointed by the commissioner of agriculture.

Under the Accelerated Soil Survey Program funded partially by the state, this past fiscal year saw approximately 1.2 million acres in 13 different counties mapped, bringing the current statewide total to 54 percent. These mappings help to identify prime and unique agricultural lands, assist in planning for farm and non-farm conservation practices and are used widely in comprehensive planning for urban development.



# DIVISION OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

**Dr. Clarence L. Campbell** received his veterinary medicine degree from Ohio State University in 1945. Later that year he joined the Florida Livestock Sanitary Board as a field veterinarian. He became assistant state veterinarian in 1948, acting state veterinarian in 1952 and state veterinarian in 1953. Dr. Campbell was born September 24, 1921, in Indianapolis, Indiana, attending Sebring, Florida, public schools and Florida Southern College.



The Division of Animal Industry provides service not only to the animal industry of the state, but to the entire population. The industry benefits primarily from regulatory programs aimed at disease surveillance, control and eradication; from registration of marks and brands which aid in identification of animals and in proving ownership; and from assistance to local law enforcement agencies and livestock producers in preventing and investigating livestock thefts. Direct benefit to the public as a whole is through those programs which insure the wholesomeness of meat and poultry products offered for human consumption.

Management of the division's programs is accomplished through five bureaus (Brucellosis and Tuberculosis, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, Diagnostic Laboratories, Meat Inspection, and Poultry Services) and two units (Equine Disease Control, and Marks and Brands). The Administrative Unit, a part of the director's office, provides fiscal, purchasing, personnel administrative, and general clerical support for the entire division. The Maintenance Unit maintains the division's vehicles and much of its laboratory and field equipment.

The diagnostic laboratories support all of the division's programs and continue to expand their technical capabilities. New test procedures instituted during the year included:

- Isolation of *Mycrobacterium fortuitum* and of *Nocardia* sp. from mastitis milk. These organisms, recently incriminated as the cause of necrotic mastitis, have been isolated from cattle in several Florida dairy herds.
- Isolation and identification of *Mycoplasma*. This group of organisms affects all species of animals and has been responsible for pneumonia in swine, cattle, and dogs and for mastitis in cattle.
- Hema-adsorption (HA) and hemagglutination inhibi-

tion (HI) tests for the detection of Canine Parvovirus infection.

Services of the Bureau of Meat Inspection were provided continually in 330 establishments which produced over 987 million pounds of meat and poultry products. Periodic surveillance was also provided in nearly 100 custom slaughtering establishments which provide slaughtering and processing services direct to owners for animals slaughtered for their personal use. Our meat inspection program is conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), with Florida's inspection being recognized as "equal to" federal inspection.

A major effort during the year involved initiation of a greatly intensified brucellosis eradication program. This state-federal cooperative program is based on the USDA's Uniform Methods and Rules for Brucellosis Eradication. Initial testing of cattle throughout the state will require at least 18 months and follow-up activities in infected herds will probably require an additional five years.

The Bureau of Poultry Services experienced significant workload increases in the Pullorum-Typhoid and *Mycoplasma synoviae* testing programs. Certification of baby chicks for export increased by 10 percent and certification of hatching eggs for export increased by 5 million dozen (nearly 50 percent) over the previous year. Other activities included *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* testing and inspection of hatcheries and disposal facilities.

Measures to control equine piroplasmosis continue to focus on testing and on surveillance for and control of the tropical horse tick, *Dermacentor nitens*, which is responsible for spreading the disease. The division is also cooperating with the USDA in efforts to improve equine piroplasmosis diagnostic procedures. Equine encephalomyelitis continues to be a major disease of horses in Florida with approximately 150 cases, widely distrib-

uted throughout the state, being diagnosed during the year. Reaction rates for equine infectious anemia continued to be low, being only about one percent in initial tests.

Investigators of the Marks and Brands Unit investigated 112 complaints of thefts of livestock or farm equipment valued at over \$1.8 million. Their activities were instrumental in recovery of over \$100,000 of these losses and in issuing 49 warrants.

The massive influx of foreign refugees during the year has heightened our concern for the entry of foreign animal diseases. This has been especially true in regard to African Swine Fever which exists in Haiti and the Dominican Republic and was present in Cuba until March of 1980. The heavy trafficking of livestock with and between other states also poses a continuous threat for re-entry of diseases or disease vectors which have previously been eradicated in Florida. Surveillance of livestock at markets, on farms, and in transit serves as our first line of defense against these threats.

The routine duties of our personnel are rather mundane and the efforts expended by them may not be fully appreciated. They are real professionals, however, and accept this as a fact of life. The value of prevention is difficult, if not impossible, to express in dollars and cents. It is only when preventive measures fail that their real value becomes apparent. If such were to occur, it would not be due to a lack of dedication by our staff.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION

### Division of Animal Industry

Fiscal 1979-80

#### BUREAU OF BRUCELLOSIS AND TUBERCULOSIS

Cattle Tested for Brucellosis .....	889,365
Percent of Cattle Infected .....	2.25
Swine Tested for Brucellosis .....	3,000
Percent of Swine Infected .....	2.77
Cattle Backtagged at Markets .....	118,018
Cattle Tested at Slaughtering Establishments ...	152,369
Percent of Cattle Infected .....	4.63
Calves Vaccinated .....	201,073
Adult Cattle Vaccinated .....	84,851
Cattle Tested for Tuberculosis .....	25,293
Percent of Cattle Infected .....	0

#### BUREAU OF CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cattle Inspected at Livestock Markets .....	664,755
Swine Inspected at Livestock Markets .....	550,989
Livestock Inspected on Farms .....	2,030,931
Garbage Feeders .....	490
Swine Fed Garbage .....	42,154
Feeder Pig Sales Inspected .....	152
Feeder Pigs Sold .....	205,963
Ectoparasite Identifications .....	362

#### BUREAU OF POULTRY SERVICES

Disposal Facility Inspections .....	814
Hatchery Inspections .....	120
Birds Tested for Pullorum Disease .....	1,502,377
Birds Tested for M. Gallisepticum .....	1,470,296
Birds Tested for M. Synoviae .....	1,076,841
Foreign Exports, Baby Chicks .....	12,341,305
Foreign Exports, Hatching Eggs, doz. ....	15,621,154

#### BUREAU OF MEAT INSPECTION

Animals Slaughtered .....	187,947
Poultry Slaughtered .....	8,654,050
Red Meat Products Produced Under Inspection, lbs. ....	743,723,846
Red Meat Products Condemned, lbs. ....	1,269,106
Poultry Products Produced Under Inspection, lbs. ....	236,226,718
Poultry Products Condemned on Antemortem, lbs. ....	265,194
Poultry Products Condemned on Postmortem, lbs. ....	1,087,997
Products Certified, lbs. ....	1,406,271
Products Rejected for Certification, lbs. ....	10,087

#### BUREAU OF DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORIES

Cases Submitted .....	63,643
Tests Performed .....	244,642

#### EQUINE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM

Animals Sprayed and Inspected .....	49,291
Horses Tested for Equine Infectious Anemia ...	58,359
Percent of Horses Infected .....	.87

#### MARKS AND BRANDS—INVESTIGATIVE UNIT

Theft Complaints Investigated .....	112
Theft Warrants Secured .....	49
Brand Certificates Issued .....	321
Livestock Hauler's Permits Issued .....	1,162



# DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY

*Dr. Charles H. Van Middellem, director of the Division of Chemistry since September 1, 1973, was born August 6, 1919, in Bruges, Belgium. He received a bachelor's degree in 1944 and a Ph.D. in biochemistry in 1952 from Cornell University. From 1952 to 1973, he was on the research faculty staff with the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, and was in charge of the Pesticide Research Laboratory in Gainesville.*



The primary responsibilities of the Division of Chemistry are to conduct laboratory analyses and provide technical evaluations on samples submitted by department inspectors and other state agencies. The laboratories of this division perform various chemical, microbiological and physical analyses to test and evaluate a wide variety of products sold in the state for the protection of Florida consumers. During FY 79-80, over 358,000 separate determinations and tests were conducted on approximately 59,500 samples of human food, animal feed, seed, fertilizer, pesticide formulations and chemical residues as well as a wide variety of commodities purchased for use by state agencies. During the fiscal year the division continued to improve its instrumental capabilities with commensurate increased analytical effectiveness in many areas of responsibility.

The Chemical Residue Laboratory acquired a gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer/data system through a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This instrumentation furnishes specific molecular information on chemical compounds and will significantly improve the analytical capability for qualitative confirmation of pesticides and food adulterants in violation of state and federal laws by minimizing the utilization of time-consuming, multiple column, gas chromatographic and thin layer chromatographic confirmation procedures. Increased emphasis on pesticide usage surveillance in key growing areas of the state has focused attention on the potentially more serious residue problems that might occur on certain crops. Bureau inspectors have initiated the utilization of the surveillance index concept which should facilitate a more effective selection of crop/pesticide combinations that present the greatest toxicological implications to the consuming public.

The Feed Laboratory highlighted consumer complaints by initiating and making use of additional microscopic equipment. All aflatoxin analyses were performed by high pressure liquid chromatography replacing the previ-

ously used mini-column technique. A number of official samples submitted by inspectors were also assayed for aflatoxin as a surveillance measure with special attention to swine rations. Fluorine assays on mineral samples are being initiated due to the concerns of problems of high fluoride in ingredients. Programs for an on-line computer terminal for handling sample analysis data have been completed and the system is in the process of being implemented.

The Fertilizer Laboratory increased its automated determinations to approximately 50 percent of all analyses conducted by successfully converting the determination of boron to automated continuous flow analysis instrumentation and interfacing it with a programmable calculator. Instrumental signals are transmitted directly to the calculator and analytical calculations previously done manually are performed automatically. The eventual goal of this laboratory is to become as automated as possible in all of its analytical operations.

The Food Laboratory increased sample volume, implemented computer data handling, improved utilization of instruments and achieved broader coverage of Florida food processors. Detailed analyses summaries were generated by the computer in ten minutes as compared to six weeks previously required. Official analytical reports were prepared on all tested foods rather than the 25 percent previously reported. Routine application of high performance liquid chromatography for aflatoxins was achieved and studies initiated on a method to detect adulteration of orange juice with pulp wash solids. Significant effort was devoted to a spoilage problem involving a large consignment of imported frozen seafood and on testing for increased salmonella contamination in retail poultry. Increased accuracy and sensitivity were achieved in the analysis of metals in foods and a laminar flow safety hood for handling bacterial and mold pathogens installed.

The Pesticide Laboratory improved its analytical capa-

bility with the addition of a high pressure liquid chromatograph and two gas chromatographs. The gas chromatographs added two different detectors, flame photometric and nitrogen-phosphorus, thereby enhancing present detection capabilities. Automatic samplers were added to an existing microprocessor-controlled high pressure liquid chromatograph and to one of the gas chromatographs. When interfaced to the Sigma 10 data systems, these samplers provide for unattended analysis of routine samples during day and/or night hours, allowing the chemists to perform other analytical duties.

The Seed Laboratory purchased an accelerated aging chamber to conduct vigor tests on soybeans, as required by recent changes in seed technology. Vigor testing is a new procedure to measure the ability of a seed to produce a normal plant under adverse conditions and will allow the laboratory to identify seed lots that are low in vigor. Seed lots with high vigor can withstand the high temperature and high humidity used in the vigor test and thus produce a stand under less favorable field conditions. Although low vigor lots can produce a stand under favorable field conditions, complete failure usually occurs under adverse conditions. Farmers and seed processors will be able to use the vigor test to determine the storability of a seed lot.

The Methods Development Section continued to develop and adapt new analytical procedures to assist the other laboratories of the Division, particularly in the areas

of liquid chromatographic separations and automated continuous-flow analysis. In addition to improved methodology for detecting aflatoxins in corn products, a rapid procedure for clean-up and liquid chromatographic determination of aflatoxin M<sub>1</sub> in milk was developed and implemented. The speed and sensitivity of this new procedure makes possible more comprehensive surveillance of commercial milk in the state. A procedure using a continuous-flow analysis system for determination of boron was developed and put on-line in the Fertilizer Laboratory and is much more accurate than the previously used method. Semi-automated equipment for digestion and analysis of feed and fertilizer samples which will permit determination of nitrogen and protein content in a more economical manner was evaluated.

The Commodity Testing Laboratory assisted certain state organizations to produce better quality ballpoint pens, mattresses, custodial maintenance chemicals and other commodities, to be used by other state agencies and institutions by helping to eliminate purchases of substandard raw materials. In addition, increased surveillance of state contract purchases resulted in the largest amount of monetary penalties ever assessed in a single year by the Department of General Services for the failure of products to meet specifications. These efforts were greatly enhanced by the expanded analytical capabilities afforded by the acquisition of a tristimulus colorimeter and a constant-rate-of-extension tensile testing system.



# DIVISION OF CONSUMER SERVICES

**Jane Wilson Robinson** was appointed director of the Division of Consumer Services in August, 1976, by Commissioner of Agriculture Doyle Conner. She is a former representative and served in the Florida House from 1970 through 1976. Before moving to the state in 1967, Mrs. Robinson was a reporter and worked for newspapers from New York to Colorado.

She is a member of the National Rape Prevention and Control Advisory Committee, the Florida Advisory Council to the Civil Rights Commission, the USDA Regulatory Users Group Advisory Committee, the Dispute Resolution Alternatives Committee, and a founder of the Hacienda Girls Ranch in Melbourne.

She was born June 22, 1926, in Oklahoma City, attended schools in Mexico City, Hawaii, Manila and the University of Oklahoma in Norman, Oklahoma.

She and her husband, George A. Robinson (USAF Ret.), have four children.



The past fiscal year was an extremely busy time for the Division of Consumer Services. Highlights include:

- A \$125,000 annual energy program to be conducted by the division in conjunction with the Public Service Commission was mandated by the 1980 Florida Legislature.
- The division was made responsible for administering tough new provisions added by the 1980 Legislature to Florida's health studio law.
- Over 200 businesses affected by the 1979 Business Opportunities Act filed financial disclosure and filing fees with the division in order to do business in Florida.
- Written consumer complaints received by the division increased by 51 percent.
- Over one and one-quarter million pieces of consumer education materials were distributed by the division to interested Floridians.

## New Programs

The Florida Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act formulated by the 1980 Florida Legislature requires the division to offer information and assistance to consumers who want to locate contractors, materials suppliers and lending institutions for energy related home improvements.

The lists will be made available to consumers through their utility company for reference in planning energy conservation improvements to their homes.

To be listed, contractors, materials suppliers and lending institutions must agree to comply with certain federal and state standards and to participate in conciliation conferences.

The division is also responsible for conciliation conferences arising from consumer complaints against businesses on the lists.

The new program will increase the division staff by four full-time positions. A consumer services coordinator will oversee and administer the program. In addition, a consumer complaints analyst and two-person staff will be employed to operate the new program.

Another program the division will administer stemmed from an existing law.

The 1980 Florida Legislature added several strong provisions to the state's existing health studios law and made the division responsible for compliance.

Under the revised law and effective July 1, 1980, all new health studios and those in operation less than three years must post a \$25,000 bond or make other financial guaranty with the division. Affected health studio operations will be required to make the financial arrangements before an occupational license can be obtained from the county or city.

The new provisions are an additional safeguard for consumers who buy memberships to health studios. In the event the studio closes, monies posted with the division may be available to reimburse consumers holding contracts.

Statistics compiled by the division indicate success with a program mandated by the 1979 Florida Legislature. In accordance with the 1979 Business Opportunities Act, over 200 national and local companies selling business opportunities have filed financial disclosure forms, paid a fee to register and, in some cases, posted a financial guaranty with the division in order to do business in Florida. The act was designed to rid the state of fly-by-night business opportunities and franchise sellers and is considered successful.

## Complaints

Business boomed in the complaints section during fiscal year 1979-1980. Written complaints received dur-



ing the period increased 51 percent. 14,603 written complaints were received during the period as compared to 9,697 during the previous fiscal year.

Complaint-related telephone calls also experienced a tremendous increase. During fiscal year 1979-1980, 47,955 telephone calls were received as compared to 34,082 in the previous year. It was an increase of 41 percent.

The additional workload was due in part to a December, 1979, agreement between Commissioner Conner and Florida Attorney General Jim Smith. Before the agreement the attorney general's office had accepted consumer complaints and processed them accordingly. However, Florida Statutes 570.544 mandates that the division act as the sole consumer complaint clearinghouse for Florida. Initially, approximately 5,000 complaints are forwarded as they are recieved.

Also, moving and storage complaints once covered by the defunct Public Service Commission trucking regulations (abolished by the 1980 Florida Legislature) are being forwarded to the division. The action was effective July 1, 1980.

The additional complaint load for fiscal year 1979-1980 was received and handled by the division with no corresponding addition in staff personnel.

## Education

The number of Floridians reached by division education programs continues to increase at a rapid rate.

During fiscal year 1979-1980, 1,251,926 pieces of consumer education materials were distributed. The figure is strictly for educational materials and does not include complaint, inquiry or other business-related correspondence.

The enormous number of materials distributed can be attributed to two reasons:

First, the division received excellent publicity and cooperation from the Florida media in publicizing materials and programs available. Second, the division continues to produce new brochures and obtain federal materials for distribution as the need arises. Currently, division published brochures are available about adver-

tising, auto repair, complaints, credit, door-to-door selling, home repair, insulation, landlord/tenant, small claims court, solar energy and work-at-home schemes.

Clipping service results show the weekly question/answer column, "On the Consumer's Side" is increasingly used as a feature in newspapers' "Action Line" columns. It is also reproduced entirely by many weekly newspapers throughout the state. Approximately 550 copies are distributed by the department to newspapers, radio and television stations throughout Florida.

DOLLARS AND SENSE, the division's general interest monthly newsletter, has almost doubled in circulation excluding losses to the 1979 purge since its debut in April, 1978. Approximately 13,000 copies were distributed monthly at the close of fiscal year 1979-1980.

Many news releases about consumer problem areas were released during the fiscal year. Releases asking Floridians for opinions on the Anthony dollar and implementation of the metric system in the state received considerable attention. Hundreds of letters expressing all points of view were received from consumers throughout the state and were forwarded to the proper federal authorities for their information and use.

Letters about the Anthony dollar forwarded to Congressman Frank Annunzio were cited by him in the *Congressional Record* in the latter part of 1979. Annunzio is chairman of the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs.

The division has focused a great deal of attention on the use of television and radio programs as a method of reaching Floridians with consumer information.

In the past fiscal year, division personnel participated in over 50 television and 25 radio programs broadcast throughout Florida. Most television programs were five-to ten-minute segments on commercial station talk shows with high audience ratings. The division radio time was split between commercial station public affairs programs and the department-originated radio network. The number of Floridians reached by the television and radio programs is almost incalculable, but can be estimated in the millions.

A continuing educational service offered by the division is presentations on consumer interest topics throughout the state. In the past fiscal year over 50

speeches were given by division personnel to school classes, civic clubs, business associations and other interested groups throughout Florida.

The division's traveling exhibit, a four-color, professionally designed display explaining the work done by the office, was presented in ten locations throughout the state during fiscal year 1979-1980.

### Teletypewriter

The division has offered a special service to deaf Floridians who have access to a teletypewriter machine since January, 1978.

The teletypewriter (referred to as a TTY), allows deaf callers to communicate by telephone. It looks like a conventional typewriter and is connected to the division's local and state-wide WATS line telephone system.

Any person in Florida with access to another TTY can dial the division locally or through the toll-free system and communicate with division personnel about a consumer problem.

After the telephone is mechanically connected to the teletypewriter, the caller and a division employee communicate by sending typed messages through the telephone line.

The TTY is used mainly to give information or accept consumer complaints from deaf Floridians. During the 1980 legislative session, some deaf callers were able to get up-to-date information on pending bills by using a TTY to contact the division. They also were able to use the division TTY to send messages to legislators and committees.

### Senior Citizens

The *Senior Consumer* newspaper, published and distributed free by the division each month, has been a tremendous success story.

The result of a federal grant and the cooperation of the Aging and Adult Services Program of the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, the newspaper began production in December, 1977.

At the end of fiscal year 1979-1980, 50,000 copies per

month were being distributed to interested Floridians, including many winter residents. The newspaper continues to receive daily requests for additions to the mailing lists and has been very well received by its readers. Proof of its acceptance can be shown in the tremendous number of "letters to the editor" received from readers each month.

*THE SENIOR CONSUMER* is designed especially for Florida's older residents. It is an eight-page tabloid-size newspaper set in large, easy-to-read type. Each monthly issue is packed with information of particular interest to seniors. Typical news stories report on active and interesting seniors and senior-oriented activities throughout the state; social security and medicare information; low-cost recipes designed for one or two persons; information about federal and state legislation with impact on seniors; and other features of interest to seniors.

*THE SENIOR CONSUMER* was Florida state government's first publication of its kind and is the only state-wide publication devoted to disseminating consumer information to senior citizens. Since almost one quarter of the state's nine million residents are over 60 years of age, the publication is targeted to an important interest group.

### Consumers' Council

The division is assisted in its efforts to protect and educate consumers by the Florida Consumers' Council, a state-wide appointed body composed of representatives from business and consumer interests in the state.

The council is responsible for studying consumer protection laws, advising and recommending action to Commissioner Conner and analyzing matters affecting the interests of Florida's consumers.

The council meets several times each year and is heavily involved in studying prospective bills to be presented to the Legislature each year.

During the 1980 legislative session, eight bills recommended by the council to Commissioner Conner became law. The bills included the Residential Energy Conservation Act, the new provisions to the state's health studios law and the concept of the Roth Act regarding condominium conversion.



# DIVISION OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

*Jay Boosinger, director of the Division of Dairy Industry, was born in Bradford, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1939. He is a graduate of Manatee County High School, Bradenton, Florida, and a 1961 graduate of the University of Florida, where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in Dairy from the College of Agriculture. He served as a dairy specialist with the division from 1964 to 1967, and as assistant director until his appointment as director in February of 1976. Mr. Boosinger is the current chairman of the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments and president-elect of the Dairy Division of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture for 1980-81.*



The Division of Dairy Industry enforces the Milk and Milk Products Law and the Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts Law for the State of Florida. The division has statewide jurisdiction over both laws which govern the production, hauling, processing, packaging, distribution, labeling and shelf-life of milk, milk products, ice cream and frozen desserts. The division also administers the Interstate Milk Shipments program, a program of reciprocity practiced between all states in the shipment of Grade "A" milk and milk products throughout the United States.

The office of the director and three operating bureaus enforce the requirements of the Florida Statutes which they have been charged with enforcing.

## **Bureau of Dairy Farm Inspection**

The Bureau of Dairy Farm Inspection is responsible for all raw milk produced on Florida Dairy farms. The dairy specialist assigned to this bureau sees that all milk produced comes from healthy animals, milked in a clean environment, using approved clean and sanitized equipment; not exposed to contamination; and stored in equipment that is capable of cooling and maintaining the milk at 45 degrees or less.

Florida had 410 permitted dairy farms in 1979-80 on which there were 188,000 dairy cattle. The average production per animal was 10.457 pounds. The bureau made 2,032 official inspections of these operations and collected 5,139 samples of milk for analyses. It was necessary to degrade 17,887 gallons of milk and destroy 21,308 gallons because of failure to meet the requirements of Florida Statute 502.

The Division Honor Roll, a program recognizing dairy farmers for quality, milk and facilities, was awarded to 49 dairymen, an increase of 12 over the previous year.

## **Bureau of Dairy Products Inspection**

The Bureau of Dairy Products Inspection is responsible for the division's program relating to all milk and milk products from the time the milk is collected at the farm to the final delivery of the finished product.

The dairy specialist assigned to the milk haulers program reviews procedures used by the haulers in collecting milk at the farms. Proper sampling methods, measurement of product and sanitary practices are the primary items checked. A milk hauler who meets the requirements of the hauling program is issued a permit by the division. The specialist assigned to the milk haulers program is also responsible to see that all transports and their appertures used to haul milk and milk products are properly cleaned and sanitized after each use.

The dairy specialist assigned to regulate Florida's 35 Grade "A" milk plants and 36 ice cream and frozen dessert plants is responsible to see that these operations are operating under strict sanitary conditions in facilities that are properly constructed and using equipment that meets the requirements of Florida law. The controls that are necessary on pasteurizing equipment to insure against improper pasteurization are routinely tested and sealed by dairy division employees. The manufacture of plastic container facilities is under the jurisdiction of this bureau. The containers are checked for contaminations and the materials used in their manufacture are approved.

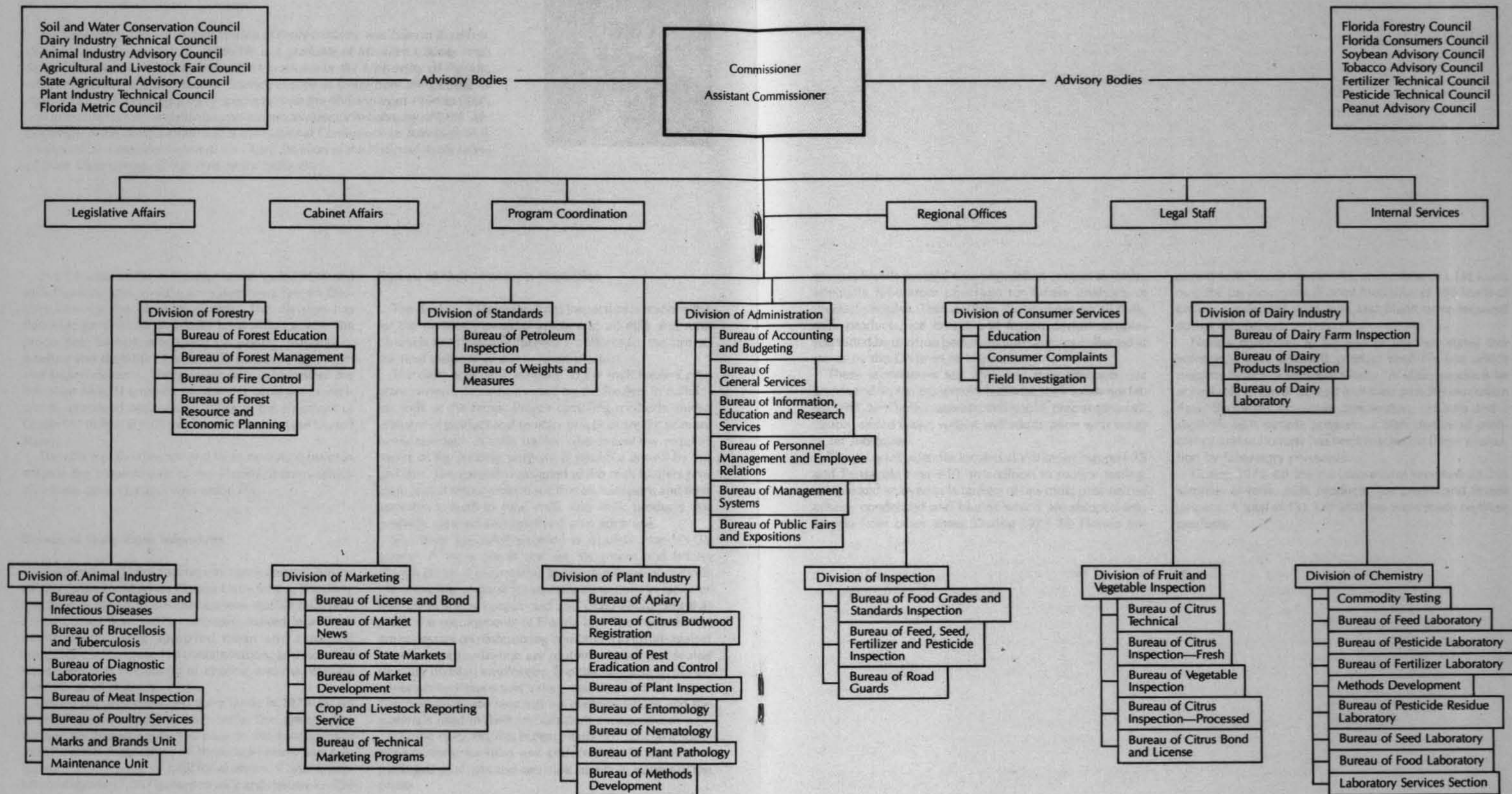
During 1979-80, this bureau made 607 official inspections of these facilities and collected 8,979 samples of packaged products and raw milk supply in storage at the plants.

## **Bureau of Dairy Laboratories**

The Bureau of Dairy Laboratories has six laboratories



# ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



geographically located near population centers to insure adequate laboratory coverage for timely analyses of product samples. They perform the analyses on all milk, milk products, ice cream and frozen dessert samples submitted by division personnel and samples collected at stores by the Division of Inspection.

These laboratories test milk and milk products, ice cream and frozen desserts for butterfat, milk solids not fat, bacteria, antibiotics, somatic cell count, proper pasteurization, added water, weight and adulteration with water or fat substitute.

The dairy laboratories located at White Springs on I-75 and Pensacola near I-10, in addition to routine testing, sample and analyze bulk tankers of raw milk, pasteurized cream, condensed and blends which are shipped into Florida from other states. During 1979-80 Florida im-

ported 4,287 loads of raw milk, an increase of 1,112 loads over the previous year. A combined total of 796 loads of cream, condensed skim milk and blend were received during this period.

Florida continues to be one of the few states that enforces a milk and milk product shelf-life law which requires by actual tests that Grade "A" dairy products be acceptable in flavor at least four days past the expiration date. By means of careful temperature controls and a shelf-life split sample program, a high degree of proficiency and uniformity has been reached in flavor evaluation by laboratory personnel.

During 1979-80 the six laboratories received 25,261 samples of milk, milk products, ice cream and frozen desserts. A total of 131,340 analyses were made on these products.



# DIVISION OF FORESTRY

*John M. Bethea has been Director of the Division of Forestry since January 1, 1970. Born November 4, 1919, at Sanderson, Florida, he took a B.S. degree in Forestry at the University of Florida. He joined the Florida Forest Service as a ranger in Panama City in 1941, left for military service as a commissioned officer in World War II, and resumed employment with the Service in 1946. He was successively District Forester at Panama City, Assistant Chief of Fire Control, Chief of Fire Control and after 1963, the Associate State Forester, a post in which he was deputy administrator of the Division until he became Director in 1970.*

The Bureau of Forest Resource and Economic Planning was established at the start of the fiscal year, joining the three existing bureaus and the Administrative Unit as major sub-units of the Division of Forestry.

A major assignment of the new bureau is to produce Florida's part of a national Forest Resource Plan. The plan is an effort to establish aims in 12 program areas for a series of five-year planning periods. A document entitled "Florida Forest Resources Inventory" which lists program tasks and directions was printed in January, 1980.

The new bureau also assumed responsibility for carrying out Public Law 92-500 dealing with quality of fresh water. Best management practices in forestry were developed to control nonpoint source pollution, and these were explained to private landowners in an extensive series of public meetings. Some 60,000 informational leaflets were mailed to Florida landowners.

A third activity for the new bureau was to analyze retailing of Christmas trees in Florida and to assist in the organization of the "Florida Christmas Tree Association" to encourage growth of high quality trees in Florida, with the aim of supplying more than 50 percent of the retail market within 10 years.

A 38 percent rise in cost of petroleum fuels, to 98 cents a gallon, resulted in several conservation programs being undertaken within the division during the fiscal year. More stringent rules for the use of division equipment cut fuel consumption sharply. In addition, funds were shifted to take care of some of the increased fuel costs.

A contract was implemented calling for the payment of 50 cents per hour to any covered employee who is required to be on duty call during normal off hours. About \$107,000 in funds were shifted to cover the expense.

Fire statistics for the 1979-80 fiscal year were very close to those of the previous year in spite of several short-term droughts in various parts of the state.

During the year, 6,986 fires burned 108,802 acres of

forest and wildland. This was 0.41 percent of the 26,242,642 protected acres in Florida. During the previous year, 6,878 fires burned 85,775 acres, for a loss rate of 0.32 percent.

There were 26.6 fires per 100,000 acres of protected land. Average acres per fire were 15.5, which is about average for the last several years. Helping to push the total higher were sporadic outbreaks of incendiary burning in North and West Florida.

The mild fire season allowed the division to get by with less fuel consumption and fewer man-hours than would have been possible had there been more fires.

A program started earlier but intensified in the previous fiscal year also helped the division hold down costs. The equipment rebuild program which saved the division over \$400,000 in 1978-79, continued in 1979-80 when 11 crawler tractors and five fireline plows were rebuilt and 10 new fireplows constructed. More than 100 large truck tires were recapped at division facilities for further savings.

The division continued to search for ways to help Florida's citizens and industries save money on fuel costs. The Wood Energy Program, which was begun in the previous fiscal year, was bolstered by the restructuring of Forest Management Bureau's Forest Products and Utilization section. The section now consists of four full-time positions—one located in North Florida, one in Central Florida, one in South Florida and one at the state headquarters.

The Forest Management Bureau carried out an intensive study state-wide to determine which state-owned facilities could be converted economically to using wood as a primary fuel source.

The first facility studied was the State Hospital at Chattahoochee. A test was conducted at the hospital, using wood pellets instead of fuel oil in one of the hospital's power-plant boilers. The three-day-long experiment was



## DIVISION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION

done by scientists from the University of Central Florida, and their findings, published in a report in March, 1980, was that "refined wood fuel was found to be a feasible alternate fuel in systems originally designed for suspension burning of coal." The Chattahoochee facility has such a system, having burned coal before converting to fuel oil in 1977 because it couldn't meet pollution standards with coal.

The study showed that the hospital stood to save some \$1 million per year by using wood instead of fuel oil, and as a result, the Legislature appropriated the necessary money to convert the Chattahoochee facility to wood in 1981.

Another state-wide study was made to determine the locations and amounts of wood residue in Florida. It was learned that approximately 1.8 million tons of residues are generated by sawmills, secondary industry and landfills each year in Florida and that some 1.2 million tons could be used for higher purposes than they are now used for. The report will be used to interest industries in converting their power source to wood.

The division also purchased four small portable sawmills and set up demonstrations to show landowners how they can utilize trees growing on their property that otherwise would not be harvested because of location or the lack of quantity. The sawmills, which can be operated by one man and are powered by a Volkswagen engine, can be leased from the division by private landowners.

The division sold over 43.5 million bare root seedlings to individuals and the forest industry during the year, but that was a decline of 14.9 percent from the previous year. The decline reflected a smaller planting, however, as all bare root stock was sold and 800,000 additional trees had to be purchased from a private firm to meet orders.

Potted stock sales showed a bigger decline (37 percent), but this drop was caused by the elimination of 40

species at the nurseries due to their availability in commercial nurseries. Potted stock sales were 145,771 for the year.

Division foresters prepared 197 management plans for landowners under the Forestry Incentives Program. Requests for financial assistance under the FIP program totaled \$1,918,983—more than double the \$920,000 the state received from the federal government.

Because the division recognizes the need for increased tree planting in Florida, both for wood production and for aesthetics, several programs were instigated to encourage landowners to plant trees. A campaign, complete with mailouts to landowners, television and radio announcements and newspaper articles, was conducted in 11 North Florida counties.

Also, more than 1,000 trees were planted along streets in low-income sections of Fort Lauderdale under a program called "Operation Greenup"; 9,000 trees were planted at state-owned facilities operated by the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services around the state, and a massive campaign to plant some 1.6 million native trees alongside Florida's 1,460-mile interstate highway system was launched.

Florida's state forests returned more than \$4.5 million to the state through timber sales, recreation fees and other commercial fees such as mineral sales and grazing leases. The biggest contributor was Blackwater River State Forest where 36,000 cords of pulpwood and 19 million board feet of sawtimber were sold for \$3,994,545.

The four state forests operated by the division attracted more than one-half million visitors. A Summer Environmental Education Program at Withlacoochee State Forest and Blackwater River had over 1,200 students spending a week in the forest learning its importance to Florida, both for the products produced there and for the environmental benefits.

# DIVISION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION

*Herbert M. Riley was born April 5, 1904, in Butler, Georgia. He was graduated from Gordon College in 1923 and employed by the Federal-State Inspection Service of the department in 1927. He remained in that capacity until July 1, 1939, when he received Federal Civil Service appointment. He became supervisor of Florida in charge of inspection of fruits, vegetables and nuts for grade, quality and condition under a cooperative agreement between the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the department. He was appointed director of the division of Fruit & Vegetable Inspection November 1, 1963. Mr. Riley has been honored frequently by the agencies he's worked with and the industries he oversees, and in February of 1978 was inducted into the Florida Citrus Hall of Fame.*



Headquarters for the Division of Fruit & Vegetable Inspection is in Winter Haven. The Vegetable Inspection Bureau Headquarters is located in Orlando.

This division is charged with the responsibility of carrying out the requirements of the Florida Citrus Code. Citrus inspection is mandatory under this code, and this division serves Florida's fruit and vegetable industries by providing trained inspectors and an efficient inspection program to meet these requirements.

Certificates must be issued on every fresh citrus shipment, and every load of fruit in every processing plant must be certified. Through contractual arrangements with the USDA, the canned and concentrated pack are certified. This division is also responsible for fumigating citrus for export.

The Florida Citrus Code and Citrus Commission require every citrus fruit dealer to be bonded and licensed, chiefly for the protection of the producer. The legislature amended the Florida Citrus Code in 1979 to allow applicants for citrus fruit dealer's licenses to post certificates of deposit with the commissioner of agriculture in lieu of cash or surety bonds. The number of boxes an applicant will handle during the season determines the amount of the certificate, which must be fully insured and assigned to the commissioner of agriculture.

Automated test units in testrooms of Florida's citrus processing plants are proving to be valuable aids to efficient operation. At the present time, 25 units are installed in various processing plants and an additional seven automated systems will be installed during the current season. Approximately 90 percent of the processed fruit volume will be tested with this new automated equipment. These systems electronically weigh for juice content, titrate for acidity and determine degrees Brix. The computer then uses this information to calculate pounds of juice and pounds of solids per box and prints

out an official inspection certificate. These testroom results are more accurate and reliable than those obtained manually, as all human error is eliminated. Approximately 83 percent of the total fruit volume processed the past season was tested with the new equipment.

At the request of the citrus industry, a program has been initiated to monitor all imported concentrates and any suspect domestic concentrates for the presence of pulp wash solids and adulteration. The procedure was developed by the scientific research staff of the Florida Department of Citrus, and their personnel trained our chemists to carry out the analyses. The equipment required includes a UV-visible spectrophotometer and a spectrofluorometer, both of which are very sophisticated pieces of equipment. These instruments were acquired, and during the season, over 700 samples of FCOJ single strength orange juice and pulp wash solids were analyzed.

The automatic extractor has practically eliminated hand reaming for maturity at fresh fruit houses. No longer must a packinghouse have long shut-down periods waiting for an inspector to go through time-consuming hand procedures in testing citrus for maturity. All volume citrus packinghouses are now using the Automatic Machinery 2701 Extractor which is fast, efficient and allows more and larger samples of fruit to be run with more uniform results. While this extractor was designed primarily for inspection use in the packinghouse, it is becoming a very popular field machine, and several dozen are now in use by citrus growers throughout the state.

Working in cooperation with the market research staff of the Department of Citrus, a new program has been inaugurated into the Statistical Section. Equipment has been installed to gather merchandising information pertaining to the destination of all fresh citrus shipments. Approximately 1,000 destinations have been recorded,



including 20 foreign countries. Data of the fruit variety and number of boxes is collected on all shipments. This information is transmitted by computer to Gainesville. It is then processed by the Department of Citrus for publication in monthly and annual reports on fresh fruit shipments, for distribution to fresh fruit packers and Department of Citrus merchandising representatives.

The Fiscal Section has been provided with a terminal tying into the statewide accounting system. This equipment makes available more timely budget and cash information, thereby enabling the division to improve its investment program for excess citrus inspection trust funds.

The Bureau of Citrus Inspection inspects and certifies all citrus fruit sold or shipped in fresh form for domestic and export trade—a total of more than 72 million 4/5 bushel boxes during the 1979-80 citrus fruit season.

In cooperation with the Florida Citrus Packers and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the bureau has been actively conducting field research in areas of fruit sizing, optional pack, container tolerance, fill and bulge. Many of the bureau's recommendations have recently been adopted by the Department of Citrus and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Recognizing the need to stay abreast of a constantly changing industry is resulting in benefits to processors and consumers alike.

The Vegetable Bureau inspects and certifies 30 different types of produce grown in Florida. In addition, the bureau offers terminal market inspection in Jacksonville, Tampa and Orlando. This service is also available on request for any receiver in the state. The bureau operates under four separate Federal Marketing Orders—Peanuts, Tomatoes, Limes and Avocados, all of which require grade, size and container certification. Tomatoes, in addition, require weight certification. The bureau also maintains a compulsory positive lot identification program on peanuts, as well as limes and avocados. This program is optional on

tomatoes, unless the Manifest Inspection Certificate is used, then the program becomes mandatory. The bureau carries on a very extensive training program for new personnel, as well as refresher classes for permanent employees.

The Citrus License and Bond Bureau is concerned with those sections of the Florida Citrus Code pertaining to citrus fruit dealer's bond requirements, issuance of citrus fruit dealer's licenses, citrus fruit dealer's agent registrations, packinghouse and cannery registrations and field box mark or brand certificates. A complete listing of all citrus fruit dealers and their agents is compiled several times each season. Administrative responsibilities include extensive field work in the investigation of purchase or sales of citrus fruit in all forms. Complaints involving citrus fruit are filed with the commissioner of agriculture and handled as provided for in the Citrus Code and other applicable statutes. The appropriate order, based on sworn testimony, is entered by the commissioner, with provision for suspension of license for failing to comply. All interested parties are served with the order and the file is closed upon compliance. In cooperation with the Department of Citrus, the bureau makes regular inspections of gift fruit shipments and all citrus roadside stands.

Fumigation is required for all fruit going to Japan. Meeting the requirements of environmental agencies on fumigation has been a real problem, but the Fumigation Bureau has been able to meet them, thus far. This past season, material was purchased and two trailer evacuation system units were constructed. They were used in addition to the regular evacuation at the fumigation chamber. This work was supervised by Dr. Ismail, research scientist with the Department of Citrus. The reduction of EDB vapors at the dock and storage facilities is the ultimate goal; results so far look promising.



# DIVISION OF INSPECTION

*Vincent Giglio joined the department as an inspector in 1953. Following promotions to supervisor and assistant director, he was appointed division director October 1, 1967. A native of Tampa, he was educated in the public schools and received a degree in horticulture in 1949 from the University of Florida, after serving in the Army Air Corps from 1943-45. He recently retired from the Air Force Reserve with the rank of Colonel.*



The Division of Inspection is charged by the Legislature with the responsibility of enforcing a variety of laws which protect consumers and also performs a service to industry by preventing unfair trade practices. The primary purpose of the division is to assure consumers that the quality and quantity of the product purchased conforms with the declaration on the label.

The division's duties include food grade and standard (including poultry and eggs) inspection; feed, seed, fertilizer and pesticide inspection; fence post inspection; and the inspection of vehicles transporting agricultural and horticultural products and livestock.

Thousands of inspections are performed daily throughout the state to assure that food, feed, seed, fertilizer and pesticides being offered or held for sale conform to the requirements of applicable laws and regulations. Food processing plants, soft drink bottling plants, bakeries, warehouses, retail stores, farms, chemical plants, vehicles, etc., are inspected regularly for conformance with appropriate laws and rules. Samples are drawn for laboratory analysis, packages weighed and stop-sale orders or other appropriate action taken. Where food products, including poultry and eggs, are found to be adulterated, they are destroyed. Some products may be remanufactured to bring about lawful compliance. Various other actions may be taken whenever necessary to ensure or bring about conformance with the regulatory provisions of the Florida Statutes.

## Bureau of Road Guard Inspection

The Road Guard Bureau experienced many changes and a surging growth this fiscal year due to 57 new positions granted by the Legislature. These new positions enabled us to double-man our single-manned stations, a safety feature for our employees.

Seventy-one road guard inspectors have been fully certified, and upon completion of the school now in progress, 25 additional inspectors will be certified; a total of 96 inspectors will then be certified as law enforcement officers by the Police Standards Training Commission. A program has been established for continued training and certification of our new inspectors.

The Road Guard Bureau collected samples and statistical information on shipments in support of the newly enacted Produce Labeling Act of 1979.

The bureau received a new communications network which includes the bureau's own frequency, sheriff's emergency frequency and each county sheriff's primary frequency where appropriate. This was implemented to assure that each inspector will have immediate direct communication with local law enforcement agencies and will be able to obtain additional assistance when needed.

All pursuit vehicles have been equipped with the new warning light which includes a siren and public address system to enhance the safety of the public and our inspectors. Additionally, cages separating front and back seats in our pursuit vehicles have been received and are being installed for added safety of inspectors.

Road guard supervisory areas were increased from four to eight districts, in an effort to provide more adequate supervision to road guard inspectors.

The bureau's headquarters was enlarged during the year to accommodate expanded filing and clerical needs.

## Bureau of Food Grades and Standards

Highlights of this year's enforcement actions included the new Produce Labeling Law. The act required all foreign produced fresh fruits and vegetables to be labeled with the country of origin but provided no enforcement measures. By a provision of the attendant rules and in lieu

of enforcement, the department identified and traced distribution of foreign produce entering the state, kept detailed records of shipments, amounts, interim and final destinations and made periodic summary reports available as public record. This bureau worked closely with the Road Guard Bureau on the project which consumed many man-hours during the winter season.

Other actions included stop-sale of some \$20 million worth of coffee contaminated with an industrial chemical and removal from the market of approximately \$1 million worth of langostinos that had suffered decomposition.

The Poultry and Egg Section within the last year has become more heavily involved than ever in grading of both poultry and eggs for high volume exportation of these products from Florida ports.

During hurricanes David and Frederick in September, 1979, the bureau's supervisors and inspectors were alert and in touch with headquarters throughout one critical night as well as immediately before and after the storms. Inspectors were on the streets safeguarding food as soon as their families were cared for and the affected areas declared open. Additional inspectors were dispatched into the distressed sections, utilizing 20 to 25 men. Some two million pounds of food were either stop-saled or destroyed as unfit for human consumption.

During the period, the bureau renegotiated a contract of 16 months duration with the Federal Food and Drug Administration to perform over 1300 inspections for that agency. The bureau also played a large role in hosting the 32nd Annual Conference of the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the Southern States at the Winter Park Langford Hotel. Comments indicated it was one of the "best ever" meetings.

### **Bureau of Feed, Seed, Fertilizer and Pesticide**

Quality food and fiber come from high quality seed planted in well fertilized and managed soil with pesticides properly used when necessary. Feeds for animals must be free from illegal residues, contaminants and adulterants to produce meat, milk and eggs which are safe for human consumption.

Bureau regulatory activities include the inspection of products at production establishments, storage and handling locations, marketplaces and in possession of consumers. Products imported from out-of-state producers are likewise subject to quality and quantity standard inspections wherever found.

Over 33,000 samples were drawn during the course of

85,000 product inspections conducted at 44,000 dealer and consumer locations during the period covered by this report. These resulted in 1,700 stop-sale orders being placed against nearly 2,000 tons of livestock feed, seed, fertilizer and pesticides. Well over a half million dollars in penalties were assessed against manufacturers of deficient fertilizers and feeds. Products found in violation were disposed of in various manners to best protect the purchaser or consumer.

Activities of the bureau continue to expand as new responsibilities are conferred by the Legislature and current programs are improved. The pesticide enforcement program was strengthened through a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which provided additional staff personnel with specific responsibility for inspection and sampling of pesticides at producer establishments, commercial and public applicator locations, misuse investigations, experimental use monitoring and other areas. The Pesticide Section was busily occupied throughout the year with special local need registrations and emergency exemptions under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Thirty-four special local need registrations were issued and eight emergency exemptions obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency, including five for the chemical permethrin on cabbage, celery, green beans, lettuce and tomatoes. Other exemptions included oxamyl on peppers and ethylene dibromide on soybeans. In the applicators' certification program, in cooperation with the University of Florida, over 20,000 pesticide applicators have been licensed since the beginning of the program.

The Treated Fence Post Act of 1978 required that each dealer and processor of treated fence posts register with the department and disclose information relative to the kind and amount of treatment to the product.

There is a belief common among animal feeders whenever losses occur: "The problem is in the feed." The feed section and bureau inspectors are being contacted more and more regarding complaints where feed is rightfully or otherwise suspected of causing a problem. Investigations and resultant samples usually reveal some other problem such as parasites, disease or poor environmental conditions. Occasionally feed is found to be the culprit and it is the responsibility of the feed section to take appropriate action. Grain samples checked for aflatoxin and the inspection of feed mills utilizing drugs are other ways the bureau helps to insure the quality of feed in Florida which totals in excess of two million tons of feed each year.



# DIVISION OF MARKETING

**John D. Stiles** served in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II for three years and was employed as director, Division of Marketing, for the West Virginia Department of Agriculture before joining the Florida Department of Agriculture in March of 1962, as chief of the State Marketing Bureau Section of the Division of Marketing. He became assistant director in 1964, and director in 1966. Born in West Virginia on September 5, 1924, he was graduated from the public schools there and received a bachelor's degree in agriculture from West Virginia University in 1950.



Marketing is the phase of Florida agriculture that reaps financial rewards to the farmer. Helping that farmer maximize his profits is the primary goal and responsibility of the Division of Marketing.

The majority of agricultural products produced in our state are highly perishable, making the timing of the division's activities crucial to a successful marketing program. The division is responsible for the promotion of all Florida agricultural commodities, with citrus being the lone exception. Promotional programs are geared toward specific commodities during season. State farmers' markets are situated in key production areas throughout the state. Timely market news is constant through taped telephone reports and written information. Crop estimates are scientifically formulated to provide accurate harvest predictions. Licenses are issued to bonded agricultural product dealers to protect producer and consumer. Florida agricultural goods are transported and consumed daily throughout the United States and the free world.

In 1979, cash receipts from marketing Florida agricultural products reached a record of \$3.9 billion, a 20 percent increase over the previous year and a 48 percent increase over 1977. The \$1.26 billion increase in the past two years has boosted Florida to the number one rank among the southeast states in farm cash receipts and number 11 among all of the states. The value of exports grew by 42 percent during the decade of the 70s. In 1970, exports comprised 8.1 percent of the farmers' total cash receipts, \$118.3 million. By 1979, the monetary figure was \$515.2 million.

One exciting and highly promising aspect of Florida agriculture is the expansion of our foreign markets, which is one responsibility of the Bureau of Technical Marketing Services. Significant gains were made in the export market during 1979-80 as Florida products registered unprecedented sales on the foreign market. Three hundred and fifty foreign visitors attended the 10th Florida International Agribusiness Trade Show in Tampa, the largest turnout yet with a total of 95 Florida exhibitors. Our top-rated foliage and flower industry represented our nation and state at the 13-day Floralias International de

Montreal, in Canada, which attracted over 300,000 visitors from all over the world. Florida led the way in participating state exporters at the 5th Annual Southern United States Trade Association's Food and Agricultural Trade Show in New Orleans, which was attended by more than 200 buyers from 42 countries. A trade show in the Middle East led to Florida representation in that part of the world for the first time.

Besides exporting, this bureau also began administering a statewide gleaning program so that unharvested fruits and vegetables can be utilized to provide nutrition to underprivileged and handicapped Florida citizens. An economic survey of the important Quarter Horse industry was conducted by the bureau, which estimated the value of the 29,418 Quarter Horses in Florida at close to \$165 million as of June 1, 1980. The bureau surveyed the impact of the relocation of the Pompano Beach Farmer's Market to Palm Beach county and worked with advisory councils in the administration of marketing orders for field crops such as peanuts, soybeans, and tobacco.

Fresh Florida crops sold through the Bureau of State Markets reached an all time high this year with a total monetary volume of \$193,096,755. This represents a 10 percent increase over the previous year with the sale of close to 20 million bushels of various commodities. Present market sites have been physically expanded to accommodate the growing number of Florida agricultural producers who buy and sell at the state farmers' markets. This bureau provides a vital and convenient marketing outlet for farmers throughout the state.

The task of forecasting and recording annual agricultural crops and livestock numbers in Florida is the responsibility of the Bureau of Crop and Livestock Reporting. One such crop is citrus, where the bureau utilizes aerial photography to analyze 14,000 square miles of citrus growing areas in the state for their biennial citrus tree survey. The survey, which also encompasses on-the-ground studies, is used to detect changes that have occurred in the approximately 850,000 acres of commercial citrus. The bureau samples fruit counts, juice yields, maturity levels, and internal quality tests in thousands of

# DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

Florida citrus groves to determine the crop forecast and the projection for the yield of frozen concentrated orange juice. The predictions and forecasts and summaries on the acreage and volume of all livestock, poultry, flowers and foliage, various vegetable crops, field crops and avocados and limes. In addition, the bureau issues reports on weekly weather and crop news, annual farm cash receipts and quarterly farm labor and wage rates.

The Bureau of Market News records the daily transactions in the marketplace of Florida agriculture. This year the Fruit and Vegetable Section initiated a pilot project on reporting foliage prices to producers in the Apopka area. In Miami, the market news office kept close tabs on the imported flower market. Livestock offices studied the impact of increased direct cattle sales and the poultry market news service conducted a statewide survey of producers and output. The bureau also made plans for a statewide consumer market news report to be placed on the toll-free incoming WATS line program initiated by the Division of Administration, Bureau of Information, Education and Research Services. This will be a daily report of consumer interest. The circulation of the *Florida Market Bulletin*, after the purge of last year, is now close to the 56,000 mark. A readership survey conducted this year indicated that about three people read each copy mailed out.

Developing successful promotional campaigns and supportive material is the duty of the Bureau of Market Development. This year the bureau worked to increase the development of market areas through more personal contacts in the expanding northeastern and midwestern territories. Energies were directed toward the implementation of commodity incentive programs designed to increase sales of Florida produce throughout the marketing channels. The bureau worked with Seminole Indians in the Lake Okeechobee area to expand their market for farm-bred catfish. A promotional program for Hastings potatoes was implemented for the second consecutive year. This, in all likelihood, will continue as an annual promotion.

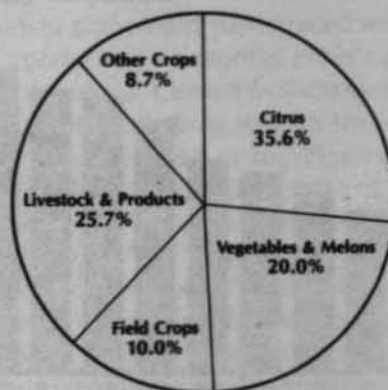
The bureau continued its promotion of Florida products through recipe development and cooking demon-

strations, both personal and televised. The Mini-Menu film series was expanded as a public service programming aid to television stations throughout the country. Produce seminars were developed for presentation to various organizations. The bureau was also instrumental in the successful initiation of a statewide gleaning program.

During the 1979-80 fiscal year, the Bureau of License and Bond issued 2,630 licenses under the state law. Twenty-nine licenses were issued to livestock markets under the Livestock Prompt Collection Law. Bureau field representatives made 7,593 contacts and bureau efforts were responsible for the recovery of over \$211,000 for state producers.

The exemption of tropical foliage from the License and Bond Law continued to hamper the effectiveness of the law as it related to the nursery industry. This created mixed feelings among industry members regarding a need to include all horticultural plants within the law. Commissioner Conner appointed an ad hoc committee to review the License and Bond Law as it relates to the nursery industry.

SOURCE OF FLORIDA'S CASH RECEIPTS, 1979



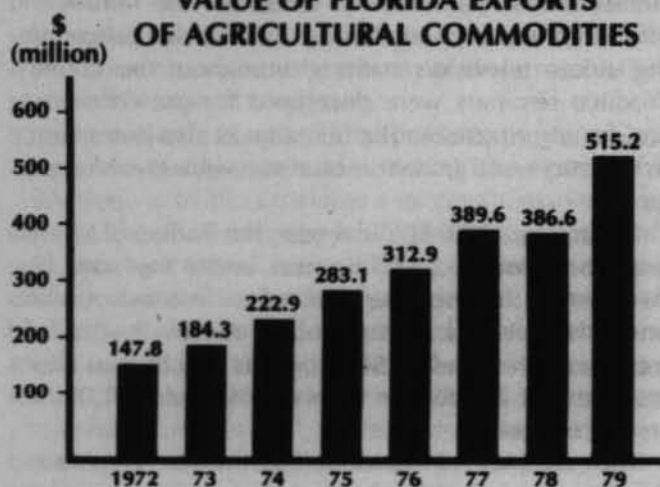
TOTAL \$3,873,000,000

This chart demonstrates the responsibilities of the Division of Marketing to provide professional services to all commodity groups in moving their products from the time they are harvested until they reach the consumer.



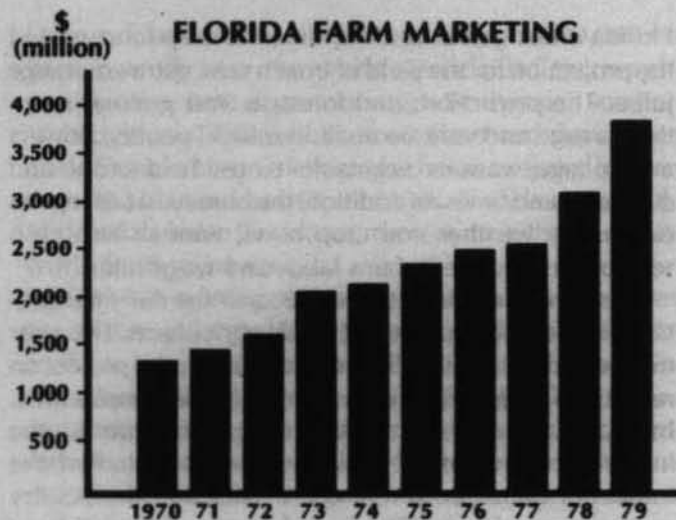
# DIVISION OF MARKETING

## VALUE OF FLORIDA EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES



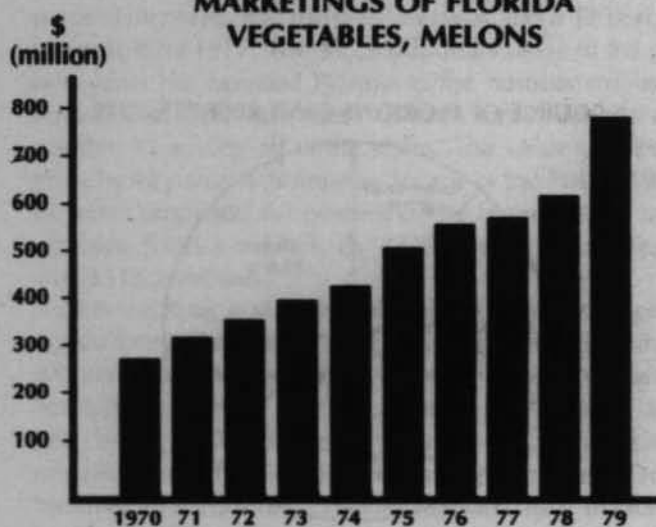
Florida agricultural exports make up 13.3% of Florida farm cash receipts for 1979.

## FLORIDA FARM MARKETING



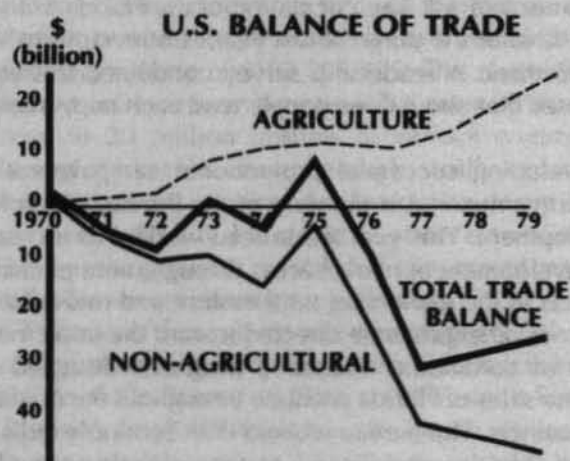
Florida's farm marketing continues to show a steady increase in cash receipts.

## MARKETINGS OF FLORIDA VEGETABLES, MELONS



Approximately 200,000 carlot equivalents of fresh fruits and vegetables leave the state each year during a regular marketing season.

## U.S. BALANCE OF TRADE



Agricultural exports improve the nation's trade balance.

# DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

**Halwin L. Jones** was employed in 1949 as an inspector with the State Plant Board, which became the Division of Plant Industry in 1961 under government reorganization. He was assistant plant commissioner and assistant director from 1951 until November, 1964, when he became director. Mr. Jones was born March 7, 1924, in Crescent City, Florida, and was graduated from the University of Florida in 1949 with a bachelor's degree in agriculture and in 1952 with a master's degree in agriculture.

The Division of Plant Industry, Florida's plant pest regulatory agency, is charged with protecting the state's widely diversified agricultural industry from plant pests which pose serious economic threats. This objective is accomplished through implementation of necessary regulatory programs including nursery, stock dealer and non-nursery inspection and certification, special certification and integrated control programs.

Fiscal year (FY) 1979-80 brought a continuation of satisfactory results from the division's restructuring program launched during FY 1978-79.

Restructuring was established initially in southernmost districts along the southeast coast but has since been promulgated in many other districts in central Florida. The entire state will soon benefit from this innovative design for achieving the best plant protection for the least cost in time and dollars.

The Bureau of Plant Inspection's force of agricultural products specialists are better trained, better supervised and more aware of potential pest problems within their districts. Due to surveys conducted on nursery environs, and not just within the nurseries themselves, most pests are being exposed in areas never before reported and new host records for known plant pests are being made. The number of intercepted foreign pests has increased this FY.

The Bureau of Pest Eradication and Control completed the chemical control program for citrus blackfly in October, 1979. The emphasis has shifted to detecting any new infestations, incorporating a joint USDA/DPI urban biometric survey. For the first time since the Citrus Blackfly Program began in 1976, no new infested areas were discovered this summer. If any new infestations are found, and if upon examination citrus blackfly parasites are not present, then lab-reared parasites will be released accordingly. Citrus blackfly and CBF parasite rearing have substantially improved at the Ft. Lauderdale laboratories.

Grower interest and participation in the Spreading Decline Program continues strong.

The major emphasis with the sugarcane rootstalk borer weevil is monitoring nurseries in and around the known infested areas of Lake, Orange, Seminole and Broward counties.

There is no systematic survey for lethal yellowing, but personnel are being encouraged to be on the lookout for new cases which might occur outside known infested areas of the state.

Bureau of Nematology personnel processed more than 15,000 samples this FY, mostly for out-of-state certification. Bureau personnel participated in an interagency committee to determine what steps were necessary to control *Pratylenchus coffeae*, known to occur in limited areas of at least four major citrus-producing counties, causing severe decline in citrus.

Another target of concern is the pinewood nematode, *Bursaphelenchus lignicolus*, which may pose a threat to Florida forests. DPI survey personnel collected the first samples in Florida of this newly discovered pest which was identified by bureau personnel. A DOF/DPI cooperative survey team effort has been launched.

DPI nematologists are conducting cooperative tests with Florida nurserymen to better understand the degree of damage to foliage by various nematodes. The soybean cyst nematode is also being given attention.

The Bureau of Plant Pathology continues to feel the results of DPI's successful restructuring program. The bureau's workload has increased significantly, and the variety of plant diseases and viruses being identified from samples has broadened.

One bureau pathologist participated in a cooperative program, conducting six months citrus canker research on citrus in Argentina. Current projects include milkweed vine control, citrus seedling root rot investigations, and continuing efforts to add to the Florida Type Culture Collection of Plant Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria. Also during FY 1979-80, a forest and shade tree biologist was added to the staff. This new position is the result of a cooperative effort between the DOF and DPI.

The Bureau of Budwood Registration continues to expand. Re-designing and remodeling of the arboretum in Winter Haven resulted in the presentation of a beautification award by the city of Winter Haven. Construction began on a new heating system to protect the arboretum from low temperatures. The Bureau of Budwood Registration continues joint efforts with the Bureau of Pathology



on citrus virus elimination through shoot-tip grafting.

The Bureau of Entomology is looking forward to enlarging its facilities in Gainesville this coming FY. The new addition to the Doyle Conner Building will add greatly to the security of the arthropod collection.

During FY 1979-80, staff entomologists identified 264,499 specimens and over 14,000 specimens were added to the arthropod collection, now housing over 2,100,000 identified specimens.

Biological Control of aquatic weeds remains the primary focus of the Biological Control Laboratory. There is also continuing research on wasp parasites for biological control of Mexican bean beetle and citrus whitefly. There have also been releases of a predaceous stink bug for partial control of numerous agricultural pests. The facilities are also used for screening other possible biological control agents.

The workload in entomology, preparing slide mounts and pinning specimens, increased identification and typing, filing and mailing ID slips, etc., has increased nearly 50 percent.

A staff entomologist has traveled to South America on more than one occasion to bring back live dung beetles as candidate species for introduction into the U.S. These helpful insects may aid agriculture by incorporating dung into the soil. Another staff entomologist participated in a survey in which over 30,000 specimens were identified and screened at the Harry S. Truman Animal Import Center, Fleming Key, with only species endemic to Florida being collected.

The Bureau of Methods Development has grown to eight positions, five more than last FY. During the fiscal year, the bureau participated in several tests of materials which may be useful against the imported fire ant, *Solenopsis invicta*. EPA approval of a conditional label for AMDRO bait, the front-runner in possible replacements for MIREX bait which was taken off the market, was expected. Officials hope to incorporate the use of AMDRO in future control programs. Other control agents were also tested during the FY, including 1,1,1-trichloroethene on a highway right-of-way. Dursban and Diazinon are still labeled for nonagricultural use as mound drenches. One hundred and fifty IFA colonies were collected to be examined for associated insects, diseases and nematodes. Some colonies appeared weak

and in a state of collapse with a decreased number or absence of worker brood, but no organism has yet been found associated with a colony to substantiate the presence of a known malady.

Fumigation of fruit at the Gainesville fumigation chamber totaled 1,353 truckloads (approx. 1000 boxes per load) during the last FY.

The extent of witchweed, *Striga gesnerioides*, infestation in Florida is still under investigation. Thus far, the parasitic plant has been discovered in four counties: Polk, Lake, Orange and Osceola. Yield and host information tests with witchweed field plots incorporating vegetable plants were begun this FY, but no cultivated host other than hairy indigo has been noted.

More work was done on improving existing endangered and threatened plant species protection lists and law.

The citrus whitefly parasite project with the parasitic wasp, *Prospaltella lahorensis*, distributed on colonized container plants throughout the state last FY, is apparently continuing to go well, but it is estimated that approximately three years must pass before the real effect of this beneficial insect will be noticeable in release areas.

Construction will begin on a new wing at the Doyle Conner Building this fall. The additional space will include office space, a training area, remodeling and expansion of the insect collection area, a new quarantine greenhouse and laboratory facility and other new space.

The Bureau of Methods Development staff entomologist conducted an extensive identification of ants project for the Florida Collection of Arthropods and for samples submitted through regular channels.

In the Bureau of Apiary Inspection, during FY 1979-80, apiary inspectors examined 303,503 colonies in 5,616 apiaries and found 1,511 colonies infected with American foulbrood. The bureau issued 500 permits for 146,775 colonies of out-of-state bees entering Florida, and 135 special moving permits for moving point-to-point within the state. Florida beekeepers were issued 1,392 moving permits and 53 certificates of inspection. Florida bee disease incidence this FY was approximately 0.5 percent—one of the lowest in the nation.

The sum of \$27,389 was paid during the FY to Florida beekeepers in compensation for bees and equipment destroyed due to American foulbrood infections.

# DIVISION OF STANDARDS

*Sydney D. Andrews was born in Tallahassee on July 23, 1915. He attended Florida State University and Biarritz University in France. During World War II he served in Europe with the U.S. Corps of Engineers. In 1933 he joined the department as a laboratory assistant, was later promoted to assistant oil analyst, and then to chief of the Petroleum Inspection Section. In 1963 he was made assistant director of the division and then director in 1968. He is past chairman of the National Conference on Weights and Measures and currently vice president and chairman of the Committee on Petroleum Products and Lubricants for the American Society for Testing and Materials. He has been appointed by the President to serve on the United States Metric Board.*



The Division of Standards is responsible for administering Florida's gasoline inspection, anti-substitution, brake fluid, antifreeze and weights and measures laws. This work is carried out through a coordinated program of field and laboratory testing.

The division headquarters and main laboratory are located in Tallahassee. In the field, division inspectors conduct a variety of tests on all kinds of commercial weighing and measuring devices and draw fuel samples for quality analysis in the laboratory. Specialized equipment such as mobile laboratories and large scale test units equipped with up to 40,000 pounds of test weights add to the completeness of the program. A branch laboratory having the latest fuel testing and weights and measures calibrating equipment is located in Port Everglades, serving the needs of consumers in South Florida.

## **Bureau of Petroleum Inspection**

In the division's Bureau of Petroleum Inspection, the testing of petroleum products, brake fluid and antifreeze, from both a quality and quantity standpoint, safeguards both consumers and the industry.

Gasoline is checked for antiknock quality, volatility, sulfur, lead and to be certain it has not been contaminated with water, foreign matter or other kinds of fuel. The quality of diesel and heating fuels is also tested to be certain safety and performance standards are met.

Following a public hearing in 1979, the bureau updated Florida's gasoline and fuel standards to conform with the needs of modern-day engines and equipment.

Brake fluid is an important part of the vehicle braking system and its reliability and performance are assured through a mandatory registration-quality inspection program.

Petroleum inspectors make more than 170,000 annual tests on gasoline pumps, vehicle tanks and other kinds of petroleum meters at wholesale and retail outlets. Those

found inaccurate or incorrect are either condemned or placed under correction order.

Consumer awareness of the energy situation is causing a growing number of complaints and inquiries about the accuracy of service station pumps and the quality of gasoline. In addition to its regular inspection activity, the bureau investigates these complaints and it is significant that, although there is increased public awareness about fuels, there have been no significant increases in the number of fuel quality or petroleum measurement violations.

Gasohol, a mixture of 90 percent gasoline and 10 percent anhydrous ethanol has become a familiar word to Florida motorists. Anticipating the introduction of gasohol into Florida retail outlets, bureau laboratories began testing gasoline-alcohol mixtures in 1978. Gasohol must be registered with the department prior to sale and it is the bureau's job to see that gasohol, like any other fuel, meets standards that assure good performance.

## **Bureau of Weights and Measures**

The Bureau of Weights and Measures inspects and tests weighing and measuring devices throughout the state to assure fair and accurate transactions in the market place. Bureau laboratories house the State's Primary Standards, which are directly traceable to national standards in Washington, D.C. From the laboratory, state weights and measures inspectors and other regulatory personnel receive calibrated standards and equipment to field test all commercial weighing and measuring devices used in Florida.

Each year, the bureau performs more than 85,000 inspections, tests and calibrations of all kinds of scales, taximeters, odometers, linear and fabric-measuring devices, grain moisture meters and packaged goods.

In 1979, the bureau added an additional mobile weight



test unit to its vehicle scale inspection program. The new unit is a departure from the traditional design and will handle up to 40,000 pounds of calibrated test weights. The newly designed equipment, together with increased weight handling capability, will enable more efficient testing of modern-day scales.

Recognizing the importance of owner and user appreciation for weighing and measuring devices, the bureau encourages and sponsors self-maintenance programs. Its laboratories certify weights and other measurement standards for authorized scale mechanics and industry. It cooperates with county and municipal governments in developing programs at the local level, giving weights and measures the broadest possible coverage.

The bureau is equipped with metric measurements standards and expertise in metrics so that it can assure fair and accurate transactions for consumers and merchants using devices that measure in the metric system.